

The Sun

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Foreign Rates.

rect the League of Nations will be as powerless to validate its decisions at Geneva as is now the League to Enforce Peace, the respectable and well meaning organization over which he himself so amiably presides. The Geneva League becomes almost delirious in its mild ineffectuality, and the vision of super-sovereignty fades away like a decadent rainbow.

But, on the other hand, we get a very different outlook for American independence if Mr. Tarr happens to be too optimistic and Lord Ronsay Cecil, and the British delegates are right in their view that the power of construction of a purely American policy like the Monroe Doctrine will rest at Geneva, with the League of Nations there to "settle any dispute over the meaning of it." That would be indeed super-government, super-sovereignty to the limit.

For the power to construe is the power of determination. If the League at Geneva should construe the Monroe Doctrine as non-applicable to the question, let us say, of the exclusive right of the United States to determine for itself its course of action in Mexico, without European participation in the settlement of border troubles along the Rio Grande, and the rest of the League membership should have a direct interest in forcing upon us their shackling cooperation, it needs no prophet's gift to foretell the consequences. The requirement of unanimous consent to a course of specific action in Mexico would become of no practical importance to us; for the construction of the Monroe Doctrine, the determination of what did or did not come under that Doctrine, would be with the Geneva Assembly, for which the covenant provides no requirement of unanimous vote and wherein the United States would be or might be in a minority of one. Article XV. of the covenant declares:

"The Council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute [Mexico, perhaps], provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council."

And in such case, as DAVID JAYNE Hill has pointed out, "if the United States were a disputant it would have no voice in the decision, which would be made by others, without reference to international law, in accordance with their prevailing policies, whatever they might be."

The men in the Senate, and the men out of the Senate, who are resisting to the last this artful contrivance of super-sovereignty, imagined by a President of the United States who has hesitated at little in order to force his individual judgment upon his fellow countrymen, deserve the unfaltering support of every patriotic American—every American who is American in the beloved sense of that word.

Real Meaning of the Turtle Hunt.

A despatch from Allentown, Pa., tells that many employees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad are engaged in hunting turtles, some of the reptiles captured weighing twenty-five pounds. They are not the painted turtles whose small voice is heard in the land, but snapping turtles, which have pursued their June custom of going ashore to lay their eggs by the light of the moon.

We detect in the Allentown news a bit of gracelessness planned by Mr. HINX, the Director-General of Railroads. He has assigned some of the Lehigh Valley employees to round up a great breed, flock, herd, drove, shoal or covey of turtles and he is going to present them to the Master of the Malls, Mr. BULLDOZER, so that the latter may realize his ideals in the delivery of letters. Snapping turtles are chosen so that the new postmen may attend to critics of the service.

Mr. Julliard's Bequest to Music and Musicians.

The will of the late A. D. JULLIARD, providing that a great portion of his wealth—how much more than \$5,000,000 it is not yet possible to say—be used to form the Julliard Musical Foundation, is one of the most generous and interesting in history. It may prove that the gift is not as large as the bequests made in recent years by certain other Americans to institutions—such as the \$15,000,000 left to Yale University by JOHN W. STERLING, or the \$15,000,000 and \$7,500,000 left respectively by ISAAC D. FLETCHER and J. PIERCE MORGAN to the Metropolitan Museum; but it is certain that the interests of music—the whole broad field of the art—in America have received no such great benefaction as this which drops from the will of Mr. JULLIARD. The \$1,000,000 bequest of HENRY L. HUGINSON to the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the \$500,000 left by JOSEPH PULITZER to the New York Philharmonic Society were, indeed, splendid gifts to worthy beneficiaries, but Mr. JULLIARD's generosity goes much further not only in sum but in scope.

With a wisdom to be expected from a keen man of business the giver has left an elastic document for the trustees of the Foundation that is to be. He leaves the details of time, place and division to the trustees, but his purposes are plainly written: "To aid all worthy students of music in securing complete and adequate musical education either at appropriate institutions now in existence or hereafter to be created, or from appropriate instruction in this country or abroad; to arrange for and to give without profit to its musical entertainments, concerts and recitals of a character appropriate for the education and entertainment of the general public in

the musical arts and to aid the Metropolitan Opera Company in the city of New York for the purpose of assisting it in the production of operas."

Thus in the briefest form this lover of music set forth his intentions unmistakably, yet avoided any embarrassment, through minutiae, of the men who are to carry out the design. The appointment of the income for the various advantages of the students, the general public and the Metropolitan Opera Company will be made according to the judgment of the one or more who, because of their association with the testator, are familiar with his wishes. The field of the Foundation's generosity appears to be local in only one particular—the provision of assistance for the opera company; nor can that be viewed as a purely New York organization when its road tours are taken into consideration. Those who have watched the Metropolitan company's struggle to keep up the standards of grand opera in hard times will be glad to know that help is coming and from the will of a man who, as president of the board of directors of the institution, knew its needs as well as its virtues.

The provision for concerts and recitals for the general public will give pleasure to the ever increasing thousands who make up the Sunday audience at the Metropolitan, at Carnegie Hall and in the dozen other auditoriums where people seek good orchestras and fine voices. But it is the first clause of Mr. JULLIARD's description of the general scope of the Foundation that appeals most to the imagination. The aid of "all worthy students"—the will does not specify that they shall be Americans, but we fancy that ours will be the favored nation—means the rescue from obscurity of potentially fine voices, of great violinists, perhaps of a successor to that gentleman who has deserted the piano for the portfolio.

It is a remarkable will in that it insures some pleasure for every person in this town whose ear is not dead to harmony.

Generalizations.

The wise have never wearied of impressing upon the minds of students of polemics the bad technique and weakness of generalizing. It is not possible for those of us unaccustomed to speak in daily debate in legislative halls to keep our technique in the art always in a state to deserve praise; in the exercise of a no more exacting art WILLIAM must train. But who would look for such lapse in the ever debating and distinguished chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee? Senator OVERMAN submitted to the Senate for that committee a report in which, dealing with the subject of German propaganda, it is stated that the committee's hearings "substantially sustained" and "clearly established" these facts relating to the activities of the "liquor and brewing interests":

"(a) That they furnished large sums of money for the purpose of secretly controlling newspapers and periodicals.
(b) That they have undertaken to and have frequently succeeded in controlling primaries, elections and political organizations.
(c) That they have contributed enormous sums of money to political campaigns in violation of the Federal statutes and the statutes of several of the States.
(d) That they have exacted pledges from candidates for public office prior to the election.
(e) That for the purpose of influencing public opinion they have attempted and partly succeeded in subsidizing the public press."

A court might be inclined to suggest a difference were a prosecutor to claim that testimony which "substantially sustained" therefore "clearly established" facts alleged in an indictment. But ignoring that and even overlooking the exuberant generalizing in the above findings, it is not possible to restrain eagerness to learn how Attorney-General PALMER is progressing in the steps he is of course taking to bring these malefactors into court upon the evidence Senator OVERMAN must of course in wrathful haste have submitted to the Attorney-General. "Clearly established violations of the Federal statutes" can be overlooked by only those Federal officials with disrespectful opinion of the law.

Getting Money From the Public.

It is becoming evident that New Yorkers are getting tired of "drives." The Salvation Army, popular though it is, found this out. The Boy Scouts, who deserve and have everybody's interest, brought confirmation of the tendency to ignore appeals for money. It is not that New Yorkers are getting stingy. They are as generous as they ever were. Some of them have submitted their pocketbooks to tapping so often they have to think twice before they take more out of them. Others can afford to give, but they are irritated by the never ending requests for aid, which sometimes are made in impudent fashion.

Men and women who contemplate starting drives for money in the future must take these facts into consideration. One trouble is that novel forms of appeal have been exhausted. The between the acts urge in the theatres has been worked to death. Playgoers are in a mood in which they resent it. While hostilities were in progress they may not have enjoyed the oratory to which they were subjected, but they endured it good naturedly; if they did not like it, they displayed no feeling of antagonism. Every speaker who took part in the Victory Loan campaign felt the chilling lack of sympathy beyond the foot-

lights. Audiences are becoming less sympathetic as the days pass.

It is not going to be easy for the managers of worthy enterprises to find a substitute for the familiar drive, or to adapt the drive to peace conditions. They know where there is plenty of money. They are anxious to get it. They know the amazing records of the past. They cannot see why they, having sound cases to put before the public, cannot get results as good as others got. But to get such results they must work the public up to the same pitch of enthusiasm it reached when the fighting was going on, and that is a job requiring study.

Some persons are worried over the effect canvassing done in war time may have on those who did it. They fear that beggary may be increased because young people have been trained to go about seeking money from strangers. The Sun does not share this foreboding. The experiences of those who, sustained by intense patriotic sentiment, went about asking for gifts to national agencies for war relief, or selling Liberty bonds, were not such as to turn normal youngsters to begging. Even the salesmen and saleswomen for the Treasury Department, whose work was vital to victory, who begged nothing, who offered the best security in the world to their customers, found their task mighty hard. Those who solicited gifts even for the Red Cross could tell tales of uncomfortable interviews. None of them is likely because of his or her war time experience to seek to turn that experience to selfish ends.

Our friends who want to raise money from the public for good objects will undoubtedly succeed in their efforts, but they must find new ways of unbending wallets; and they will be wise if they give the public a chance to take a rest.

A Ridiculous Ordinance.

The preposterous ordinance of the Park Department which prohibits persons clad in bathing suits—not persons making indecent exposure of their bodies—from walking on the parkways at Coney Island has been interpreted by a police patrolman to include a woman who wore a skirt and sweater as her outer garments but whom he suspected of wearing a bathing suit under this apparel. To confirm his suspicions this over-vigilant policeman is alleged to have lifted the woman's skirt. He arrested her and certain men who protested against his conduct.

In court the woman was discharged and sentence on her defenders was suspended. The Magistrate denounced the patrolman vigorously, as he deserved to be denounced, but why did he not denounce the insane ordinance that made such an arrest possible? There is ample law for the arrest and the punishment of those who expose their bodies indecently, and the law should be enforced at the seashore as well as elsewhere. The park ordinance regulating the wearing of bathing suits is a meddlesome and trouble breeding enactment, as silly as it is unnecessary. Nobody at the seashore is shocked or offended by the appearance of a man or woman in a bathing suit, any more than anybody is shocked or offended by the appearance at the opera of a woman in a low cut evening gown. The Park Department prohibition against bathing costumes on seaside parkways is childish and ridiculous.

The Crown Prince has returned to Germany—Newspaper headline.

Germany has had nothing except misfortunes lately.

The American who swept the board in the rifle match in Paris may have made a mistake. Didn't they know that the war was won "by ideals and nothing but ideals"? And there they go, showing Europe the physical side of the Yankee soldier!

The War Department has ceased to enlist men for service in Germany, a country with which we are still at war, but it is wonderful to offer to the adventurous an opportunity in Siberia to fight the Bolsheviks, against whom we have never declared war. When Mr. Wilson gets home he may think it worth while to explain to the people of the United States what his policy toward Russia is.

Not a little can be said about Representative GIBBS's bill to make another national holiday to celebrate fatherhood. This will be followed by one devoted to singing the charms of daughters, then son will come in for one on which his sins will be forgot, and sons and daughters will be made good citizens and Uncle Sam will be in the list of annual rejoicings. The most of us work for a living, and the less we work the less we earn, and the less we earn the less we have for celebrating holidays. A mere detail, however.

The word mandate or mandatory is exactly the paper that "H." described and I thank God for the work you are doing in defence of real Americanism.

The pro-league, pro-Wilson fanatics are vilifying all who dare to oppose the League of Nations. Their entire argument takes the form of personal denunciation of all those who have the temerity to doubt the infallibility of the Great Leader and who still believe in preserving something of the form of government handed down to us by Washington. This merely proves the paucity of their case and in due course it will stand forth in history for exactly what it is. In the meantime keep up the good work and the more power to you.

THOMAS G. CORRELL.

New York, June 26.

The Cost of It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The most expensive luxury the United States ever had foisted upon it has been Woodrow Wilson.

Furthermore, the insatiability of Providence was never more forcefully manifested than when having saved this country from Bryanism for so many years it at last made Bryan the instrument of the Wilson inflection. G. STAMFORD, Conn., June 26.

As It Appears in the Oil Belt.

From the Walnut Valley Times.

The United States is divided into two classes: Those who buy oil stock and those who sell it.

A SEEDBED OF PLOTS.

The League of Nations Plot Only for Dividing Mankind Still Further.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: This Sun is a great paper. I have read it for nearly fifty years. My first enjoyment was when the great campaign of 1872 brought the illustrious names of Grant and Greeley into rival politics, and I have read it continuously ever since. I live an hour out of the city on the Harlem road and I take two Republican papers to read on the train. I always read THE SUN first, and more than half the time the other remains unread because the entire hour is consumed gathering the nuggets of gold from the pages of THE SUN. Almost every day I want to write you a letter inspired by your wide-awake editorial articles.

I am not a politician, but I am a citizen, and I am on the side of those who want to go slow on the League of Nations. In my opinion it is a rainbow dream and does not sufficiently value the natural discord and peridy of the human heart.

What better picture of a league of small nations have we than the history of our own country? We are all of one speech and of practically one purpose, yet how near disruption have we been more than once! The volcano of our civil war was brewing fifty years and we came near a break with the West in the first campaign of Bryan.

World politics would begin to plot as soon as the league was formed and subtle conspiracies would spread and divide the thirty-two nations—or the nine governing factors—before a year had passed, so that passionate jealousies would generate a later breach and divide the world into seething camps of opposition. Religious difference, love of conquest, commercial greed are not going to die because we have outwardly sworn brotherhood; and the judgment of the determining power in the hands of the few will make world conquest easier than ever. It is a snare of beauty, this League of Nations.

It has a dangerous confederate at the outset. The industrial forces of the world are going to use it further their programme, which, however meritorious in spots, does not yet contain all wisdom in its counsels.

I hope your splendid campaign will be appreciated sufficiently to gain time for sober judgment in the matter. It is no good for snap action, and after the splendid career of our country in furnishing an example of self-government for the imitation of the rest of the world it is no time to forfeit our sovereignty and lose the independence that has thrilled the hopes of all lovers of liberty and given contentment and prosperity to a larger number of people than any other form of world's privileges in any other form of government.

New York, June 26.

ADMIRAL.

THE PUTTING OVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In all the efforts to "put over" the League of Nations nothing has been so clear as Mr. Wilson's disregard of his constitutional oath and the best interests of the American people. To waste time in furthering the cause of the League is to waste the time of the American people. To waste the time of the American people is to waste the time of the American people. To waste the time of the American people is to waste the time of the American people.

New York, June 26.

ONE OF MANY.

A Woman's Word.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: May I not add my voice to that of "F. J. D." and commend him upon his letter protesting against the League of Nations being imposed upon us and indulging in our vernacular, "You said it, F. J. D." BERTH M. WILLARD.

New York, June 26.

From a Southerner and a Former Democrat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Permit me to add the voice of a Southerner and former Democrat to the many appreciations you have been receiving on your purposeful editorial articles dealing with the activities of the President of Humanity at the Peace Conference. Why mine words in the face of the greatest menace this country has been confronted with since its birth as a free nation? For Wilsonism is just that and no less.

There is little real danger of Bolshevism in this country as that curse is manifested in Russia; but Wilsonism, the pale and sickly theoretical half-brother to Bolshevism, has as "H." truly states, "hypnotized" many people in this country with the insidious poison of smooth and glittering phrases that mean nothing but sound wonderful to a certain type of mental makeup. Wilsonism is the very negation of everything that is straightforward, manly and patriotic in our national life; that sneers at national aspirations and snats internationalism; the very negation of the principles on which this Government was founded; Wisconsin in the sense, not the success keep up the League of Nations, for there is no longer a Democratic party in any true sense of the word. There is but the Wilson party for the furtherance of Wilson's personally conceived missions to humanity and the world.

The Sun is exactly the paper that "H." described and I thank God for the work you are doing in defence of real Americanism.

The pro-league, pro-Wilson fanatics are vilifying all who dare to oppose the League of Nations. Their entire argument takes the form of personal denunciation of all those who have the temerity to doubt the infallibility of the Great Leader and who still believe in preserving something of the form of government handed down to us by Washington. This merely proves the paucity of their case and in due course it will stand forth in history for exactly what it is. In the meantime keep up the good work and the more power to you.

THOMAS G. CORRELL.

New York, June 26.

How It Looks to a True American.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When Woodrow Wilson should have left Brest on his second visit to the United States, who can blame our boys over there for harboring the thought—in view of what the President has tried to accomplish—"Gone back on George Washington?" ENTANGLED ALLIANCE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The trade in wheelbarrows in South Africa is not a new thing. It has been a trade for years and years and it is believed that it will shortly be opened up to the public.

The South African Railway Administration holds a coal area of sixteen miles square west of Komati Port, and it is believed that it will shortly be opened up to the public.

There is a large market for all varieties of sea food, fresh and dried, in Hongkong and South China. The field for dried shrimps, if distribution can be fairly arranged, is very large.

HAT SNATCHING.

A Form of Larceny Which Leaves the Victim Enraged but Helpless.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The straw hat snatchers are again reported at work on the elevated railroads and the public is suffering as a result of their activity.

The method pursued by the hat snatchers is simplicity itself and the chances of capture are